United Nations S/RES/2137 (2014)

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 February 2014

Resolution 2137 (2014)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7110th meeting, on 13 February 2014

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions and the statements of its President on Burundi,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Burundi,

Welcoming the continued progress that Burundi has made towards peace, stability and development and *emphasizing* the need for the United Nations system and the international community, including the international financial institutions and Burundi's development partners, to maintain their support for peace consolidation and long-term development in Burundi,

Commending the continued contribution of the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) and the United Nations system to the country's peace, security and development,

Welcoming the organization in 2013 by BNUB and the United Nations system, in close coordination with the Government of Burundi, of several Electoral Lessons Learned workshops and the adoption of an electoral roadmap in March 2013, and *calling upon* the Government of Burundi and all political parties to fully implement this roadmap and its recommendations,

Encouraging further efforts from the Government of Burundi to ensure a space for all political parties, including from the extra-parliamentary opposition, and to continue improving dialogue between all relevant actors, including civil society, with a view to ensure a conducive, free and open environment for the run up to the 2015 elections,

Reiterating the need for inclusive and broad-based consultations in the spirit of the 2000 Arusha Agreement, and *welcoming* in this regard the inclusive and constructive consultations held on 19 and 20 December 2013 in Kigobe on issues related to the Constitutional review process,

Expressing concern for limitations on the freedom of press, of expression, of association and of assembly for opposition political parties, and for media and civil society organizations, especially in the run up to the 2015 elections,

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Noting the efforts made by the Government of Burundi to improve the human rights situation in Burundi, and *remaining concerned by* continued human rights violations and abuses, in particular reported extrajudicial killings, mistreatment of detainees and torture, and restrictions on civil liberties, notably acts of intimidation, harassment and violence committed by youth groups, and *recalling* that there should be no impunity for those responsible for these violations and abuses,

Underscoring the importance of transitional justice mechanisms in promoting lasting reconciliation among all the people of Burundi, *taking note* that no significant progress has been made towards the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission since the draft law was submitted to Parliament in December 2012 as stated in the Secretary-General's report, and *recalling* in this context the commitment of the Government of Burundi to establishing transitional justice mechanisms consistent with the results of the 2009 national consultations, Security Council resolution 1606 (2005) as well as the Arusha agreement of 28 August 2000,

Recalling that Burundi is a State Party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court since 2004, and has undertaken obligations to fight impunity for crimes falling within the jurisdiction of the Court, and emphasizing that the International Criminal Court is complementary to the national criminal jurisdictions,

Stressing the importance of land issues for a lasting peace and security in Burundi, *noting* the commitment of the Government to addressing this complex issue, and *encouraging* the Government of Burundi and the Commission Nationale des Terres et autres Biens (CNTB) to handle land grievances and disputes in a non-partisan manner and to also address land tenure in the broader context of socioeconomic development, bearing in mind the need to foster reconciliation and national cohesion, especially in the run up to the 2015 elections,

Supporting the renewed commitment of Burundi to "zero tolerance" for corruption,

Welcoming the continued engagement of the Burundi Configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, *encouraging* the continued constructive cooperation between the Government of Burundi and the Peacebuilding Commission, and *acknowledging* the contribution that the Peacebuilding Fund has made to peacebuilding efforts in Burundi,

Supporting the continued commitment of Burundi to regional integration and cooperation with neighbours, notably through the Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), the East African Community (EAC), and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR),

Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) and 2122 (2013) on women and peace and security, its resolutions 1674 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts and its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012) on children and armed conflict,

Having considered the latest report of the Secretary-General on BNUB (S/2014/36) and, in particular, the conclusions of the Strategic Assessment Mission and the analysis it contains of progress and remaining challenges in relation to the

benchmarks transmitted to the Security Council by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolutions 1959 (2010), 2027 (2011) and 2090 (2013),

Having also considered the request of the Government of Burundi, in particular the statement of its Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation to the Security Council on 28 January 2014 regarding the transition of BNUB to a regular United Nations Country Team by 31 December 2014 and *further noting* its request for a United Nations electoral observer mission before, during and after the 2015 elections in Burundi,

1. *Extends* until 31 December 2014 the mandate of BNUB, requesting it, consistent with paragraphs 3 (a) to (d) of the resolution 1959 (2010) and 2 (a) and (b) of the resolution 2027 (2011), to focus on and support the Government of Burundi in the areas (a) to (e) of paragraph 1 of resolution 2090 (2013);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare BNUB's transition and the transfer of appropriate responsibilities to the United Nations Country Team by 31 December 2014 and to provide an update on this process in his written interim report to the Security Council;

3. *Encourages* BNUB, the Government of Burundi, the Peacebuilding Commission and bilateral and multilateral partners to form a transition steering group to map the international community's support to Burundi, in particular the transfer of functions currently provided by BNUB which may be needed after the Mission's planned drawdown, and *requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to finalize a transition plan by the 15 May 2014;

4. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi to engage in discussions on the nature, activities and scope of the United Nations role post-BNUB in coordination with BNUB, the United Nations Country Team, multilateral and bilateral partners, the Peacebuilding Commission, and other relevant stakeholders;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Country Team and its component United Nations agencies to scale up their activities and programming during BNUB's transition and after the termination of its mandate and factor such activities into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure there is a seamless transition to the Resident Coordinator and United Nations Country Team management model as BNUB departs;

6. *Takes note* of the request of the Government of Burundi for a United Nations electoral observer mission before, during and after the 2015 elections in Burundi *and requests* the Secretary-General to establish such a mission to follow and report on the electoral process in Burundi immediately at the end of BNUB's mandate, and *further requests* this mission to report to the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General to the Security Council before, during and after the 2015 elections;

7. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi to cooperate fully with the United Nations Country Team and with the United Nations electoral mission that is to be established;

8. *Recognizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of Burundi for peacebuilding, security, protection of its population and long-term development in the country, and *encourages* the Government of Burundi to continue its efforts regarding peace consolidation challenges, in particular democratic governance, the

fight against corruption, security sector reform, civilian protection, justice and the promotion and protection of human rights, with a special focus on the rights of women and children as well as people belonging to ethnic minorities;

9. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi with the support of BNUB and other international partners to redouble its efforts to pursue structural reforms aimed at improving political, economic and administrative governance and tackling corruption, with a view to setting up strong drivers for sustained and equitable social and economic growth;

10. *Further encourages* the Government of Burundi, with the support of BNUB and other international partners, and while recognizing Burundi's prerogatives to adapt its organic law, to ensure that any constitutional review is undertaken in a constructive atmosphere and in a broad-based and inclusive manner, with the participation of political parties and relevant stakeholders, according to the letter and the spirit of the Arusha agreement of 28 August 2000;

11. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi to foster inclusive elections in 2015 by continuing to improve dialogue between all national actors, including civil society, and to guarantee a space for all political parties, including from the extra-parliamentary opposition, to exercise their freedom to organize and prepare themselves for the 2015 elections, and *further calls upon* the Government to ensure full and effective participation of women at all stages of the electoral process;

12. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights and, together with its international partners, to support and strengthen the capacities of the National Independent Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman in accordance with General Assembly resolution A/RES/48/134 on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, and *further calls upon* the Government to continue its fight against impunity and to take the necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment of civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Burundi and in accordance with its obligations under international law;

13. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi to take further necessary steps to prevent human rights violations, in particular reported extrajudicial killings, mistreatment of detainees and torture, and restrictions on civil liberties, as well as acts of harassment, intimidation and violence committed by youth groups, limitations on the freedom of press, of expression, of association and of assembly of opposition political parties, media and civil society organizations, and to ensure that such human rights violations and restrictions of civil liberties are put to an end;

14. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi to take measures to fight impunity and support thorough, credible, impartial and transparent investigations, including by reinforcing the protection of victims, of their relatives and of witnesses, and to intensify efforts to ensure that those responsible for human rights violations and abuses as well as restrictions on civil liberties are held accountable;

15. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi to work with international partners and BNUB for the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms, including a credible and consensual Truth and Reconciliation Commission to help foster an effective reconciliation of all Burundians and durable peace in Burundi, in accordance with the results of the work of the Technical Committee, the 2009

national consultations, Security Council resolution 1606 (2005) as well as the Arusha agreement of 28 August 2000;

16. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts of peace consolidation and reconstruction in a regional perspective, especially through projects fostering peace, reconciliation and exchanges within the East African Community, the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region;

17. *Further encourages* the Government of Burundi, with the support of international partners as appropriate, to ensure the voluntary, safe and orderly return and sustainable reintegration of refugees to Burundi;

18. *Underscores* the importance of security sector reform, *welcomes* Burundi's contribution and active participation to United Nations and African Union peacekeeping operations, and *urges* all international partners, together with BNUB, to continue supporting Burundi's efforts to professionalize and enhance the capacity of the national security services and the police, in particular through vetting for human rights violations, training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence and promoting strong civilian oversight and monitoring, with the view to consolidating security sector governance;

19. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi, with the support of the Peacebuilding Commission and international partners, to honour its commitments on peacebuilding priorities as defined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP-II), and *underscores the importance* that international partners, in collaboration with the Government of Burundi, and with the support of BNUB, the United Nations system in Burundi and the Peacebuilding Commission, continue to support Burundi's development efforts and ensure effective follow-up of mutual commitments taken at the Geneva Conference of Development Partners and at subsequent follow-up conferences to allow implementation of the PRSP-II and support the implementation of the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF);

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the benchmarks, the implementation of the mandate of BNUB and this resolution, and the conditions that affect such implementation, as well as on BNUB's transition to the United Nations Country Team, every 90 days, with a written interim report by the end of July 2014 and a final report by 16 January 2015, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to report every six months to the Security Council until after the 2015 elections;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2138 (2014)

Security Council

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13 February 2014

Resolution 2138 (2014)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7111st meeting, on 13 February 2014

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements of its President concerning Sudan,

Reaffirming its commitment to the cause of peace throughout Sudan, to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Sudan, to the full and timely implementation of resolution 1591 (2005) and recalling the importance of the principles of good neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

Reiterating the need for an end to the violence and continued abuses in Darfur and *recognizing* that the Darfur conflict cannot be resolved militarily and a durable solution can only be obtained through an inclusive political process, and, in this regard, *noting* the importance of implementing the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD),

Acknowledging efforts made by the Government of Sudan and all parties to the conflict to reach a comprehensive and inclusive solution to the conflict, and in this context, *condemning* the killing of Mohammed Bashar and other members of his movement by JEM – Gibril forces, as well as any act of violence aimed to act as a disincentive to peace efforts in Darfur,

Urging the Government of Sudan, the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) and Justice and Equality Movement-Mohamed Bashar (JEM-Bashar) to deliver on the commitments made in the DDPD, and *urging* all parties, in particular other armed movements who have not signed the DDPD, to engage immediately and without preconditions and to make every effort to reach a comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of the DDPD, and to agree upon a permanent ceasefire without further delay,

Emphasizing the imperative for all armed actors to refrain from all acts of violence against civilians, in particular vulnerable groups such as women and children, and from violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and the need to address the urgent humanitarian crisis faced by the people of Darfur, including the guarantee of safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access to all areas by humanitarian agencies and

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personnel, while respecting the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and the relevant provisions of International Humanitarian Law,

Expressing concern about the external links, in particular military, between non-signatory armed groups in Darfur and groups outside Darfur, and demanding that direct or indirect military support for such armed groups in Darfur ceases, and *condemning* actions by any armed group aimed at forced overthrow of the Government of Sudan, noting there is no military solution to the conflict in Sudan,

Expressing deep concern at the increased violence and insecurity in some parts of Darfur in recent months, including notably the escalation in inter-tribal fighting, *expressing deep concern* that such clashes continue to restrict humanitarian access to conflict areas where vulnerable civilian populations reside, *acknowledging* the efforts of Sudanese authorities to mediate in inter-tribal fighting,

Demanding that the parties to the conflict exercise restraint and cease military action of all kind, including aerial bombardments,

Demanding an immediate and complete cessation by all parties to the armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians in line with resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), and 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013); recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, and other grave violations and abuses against children in line with resolutions 1261 (1999), 1379 (2001), 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012); and indiscriminate attacks on civilians in line with resolution 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738, (2006), 1894 (2009),

Commending the efforts of, and reiterating its full support for, the United Nations/African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the Joint African Union/United Nations Mediation, the United Nations Secretary-General, the African Union High Level Implementation Panel on Sudan, and the leaders of the region to promote peace and stability in Darfur, and expressing strong support for the political process under the African Union/United Nations-led mediation,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of attacks against UNAMID and its call on the Government of Sudan to swiftly investigate these attacks and bring the perpetrators to justice, and *further reiterating* its call on all parties in Darfur to cooperate fully with the mission, and reaffirms its deep condolences to the Governments and families of those killed,

Reaffirming its concern over the negative effect of ongoing violence in Darfur on the stability of Sudan as a whole, as well as the region, welcoming the ongoing good relations between Sudan and Chad, and *encouraging* Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic to continue to cooperate in order to achieve peace and stability in Darfur and the wider region,

Expressing concern at the risks to peace and security arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

Deploring the continued obstacles that have been imposed by the Government of Sudan on the work of the Panel of Experts during the course of its mandate, including restrictions to the freedom of movement of the Panel of Experts and UNAMID, and limitations on the Panel of Experts' access to areas of armed conflict and areas of reported violations of human rights and international humanitarian law,

while noting improved interaction between the Government of Sudan and the Panel of Experts,

Further deploring incidents of interference by the Government of Sudan with the work of the Panel of Experts, including the denial of entry of the Panel's Finance Expert, as set out in paragraphs 2, 18, and 21 of the Final Report of the Panel of Experts (S/2014/87),

Welcoming the enhanced cooperation and information sharing between UNAMID and the Panel of Experts, called for by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations' guidelines and with the assistance of the UNAMID focal point,

Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided by the Note of the President S/2006/997,

Recalling the 22 January 2014 report (S/2014/87) by the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 1591 (2005) and extended by subsequent resolutions, and *expressing its intent* to further study, through the Committee, the Panel's recommendations and to consider appropriate next steps,

Emphasizing the need to respect the provisions of the Charter concerning privileges and immunities, and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, as applicable to United Nations operations and persons engaged in such operations,

Reminding all States, particularly States in the region, of the obligations contained in resolutions 1556 (2004), 1591 (2005), and 1945 (2010) in particular those obligations relating to arms and related materiel,

Calling on the Government of Sudan to fulfil all its commitments, including lifting the state of emergency in Darfur, allowing free expression and undertaking effective efforts to ensure accountability for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, by whomsoever perpetrated,

Noting that acts of hostility, violence or intimidation against the civilian population, including IDPs, in Darfur and other activities that could endanger or undermine the Parties' commitment to a complete and durable cessation of hostilities would be inconsistent with the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur,

Determining that the situation in Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts, originally appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) and previously extended by resolutions 1651 (2005), 1665 (2006), 1713 (2006), 1779 (2007), 1841 (2008), and 1891 (2009), 1945 (2010), 1982 (2011), 2035 (2012) and 2091 (2013), for a period of thirteen months, *expresses its intent* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than twelve months from the adoption of this resolution, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures, including basing arrangements, as expeditiously as possible;

2. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide no later than 31 July 2014, a midterm briefing on its work to the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1591 (2005) (hereinafter "the Committee") and a final report no later than 17 January 2015 to the Council with its findings and recommendations;

3. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide updates every three months to the Committee regarding its activities, including Panel travel, any obstacles encountered to the fulfilment of its mandate, as well as violations of the sanctions;

4. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to report, in the timeframe identified in paragraph 3, on the implementation and effectiveness of paragraph 10 of resolution 1945 (2010);

Arms Embargo

5. *Expresses its concern* that the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Sudan of technical assistance and support, including training, financial or other assistance and the provision of spare parts, weapons systems and related materiel, could be used by the Government of Sudan to support military aircraft being used in violation of resolutions 1556 (2005) and 1591 (2005), including those aircraft identified by the panel, and urges all States to be mindful of this risk in light of the measures contained in resolution 1591 (2005);

6. *Calls* upon the Government of Sudan to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in Darfur, and to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons, and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition;

7. *Expresses* its concern that certain items continue to be converted for military purposes and transferred to Darfur, and urges all States to be mindful of this risk in light of the measures contained in resolution 1591 (2005);

Implementation

8. *Condemns* the reported continuing violations of the measures contained in paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004) and paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), as updated in paragraph 9 of resolution 1945 (2010) and 4 of resolution 2035 (2012) and *directs* the Committee, in line with its mandate, to respond effectively to such violations;

9. *Expresses its concern* that the travel ban and asset freeze on designated individuals is not being implemented by all Member States, and requests the Committee to respond effectively to any reports of non-compliance by Member States with paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005) and resolution 1672 (2006), including by engaging with all relevant parties;

10. *Reiterates* that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent entry into or transit through their territories of all persons as designated by the Committee, and calls upon the Government of Sudan to enhance cooperation and information sharing with other States in this regard;

11. *Urges* all States, in particular those in the region, to report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement measures imposed by

resolutions 1591 (2005) and 1556 (2004), including imposition of targeted measures;

12. *Expresses its intention*, following the midterm report, to review the state of implementation, including obstacles to full and effective implementation of the measures, imposed in resolution 1591 (2005) and 1945 (2010), with a view to ensuring full compliance;

13. *Regrets* that some individuals of the Government of Sudan and armed groups in Darfur continue to commit violence against civilians, impede the peace process, and disregard the demands of the Council, *expresses its intention* to impose targeted sanctions against individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005), and *encourages* the Panel of Experts, in coordination with the Joint African Union/United Nations Mediation, to provide to the Committee when appropriate the names of any individuals, groups, or entities that may meet the listing criteria;

14. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to continue to investigate the financing and role of armed, military, and political groups in attacks against UNAMID personnel in Darfur, and *notes* that individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and may therefore meet the designation criteria provided for in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005);

15. *Welcomes* the Committee's work, which has drawn on the reports of the Panel and taken advantage of the work done in other fora, to draw attention to the responsibilities of private sector actors in conflict-affected areas;

Cooperation

16. *Calls on* the Government of Sudan to remove all restrictions, limitations and bureaucratic impediments imposed on the work of the Panel of Experts, including by issuing timely multiple-entry visas to all members of the Panel of Experts for the duration of its mandate, and by waiving the requirement of Darfur travel permits for said Panel members, and *urges* the Government of Sudan to enhance its cooperation and information sharing with the Panel and allow the Panel free and unfettered access to all of Darfur;

17. *Urges* the Government of Sudan to respond to the Committee requests on measures put in place to protect civilians in various parts of Darfur, including those affected by new displacements; investigations conducted and accountability measures undertaken for killings of civilians and perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, investigations conducted and accountability measures undertaken for attacks against peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel; and the situation of civilian populations in areas such as eastern Jebel Marra, where the Panel of Experts, UNAMID and humanitarian agencies and personnel have been denied access, and measures taken to allow timely, safe, and unhindered access for humanitarian relief to these areas, while respecting the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and the relevant provisions of International Humanitarian Law;

18. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies, the African Union and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on

implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1591 (2005) and resolution 1556 (2004), and to provide timely responses to information requests;

19. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to continue to coordinate its activities as appropriate with the operations of the United Nations/African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and with international efforts to promote a political process in Darfur, and to assess in its interim and final reports progress towards reducing violations by all parties of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2005), paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), and paragraph 10 of resolution 1945 (2010), progress towards removing impediments to the political process, threats to stability in Darfur and the region; violations of international humanitarian law or violations or abuses of human rights, including attacks on the civilian population, sexual- and gender-based violence and grave violations and abuses against children, and other violations of the above-mentioned resolutions, and to provide the Committee with information on the individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591;

20. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Committee to encourage dialogue with interested Member States, in particular those in the region, including by inviting representatives of such States to meet with the Committee to discuss implementation of the measures and further encourages the Committee to continue its dialogue with UNAMID;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2139 (2014)

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 February 2014

Resolution 2139 (2014)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7116th meeting, on 22 February 2014

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2042 (2012), 2043 (2012) and 2118 (2013), and its Presidential Statements of 3 August 2011, 21 March 2012, 5 April 2012 and 2 October 2013,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Syria, and to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Being appalled at the unacceptable and escalating level of violence and the death of well over 100,000 people in Syria, including over 10,000 children, as reported by the United Nations Secretary-General and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict,

Expressing grave alarm at the significant and rapid deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Syria, in particular the dire situation of hundreds of thousands of civilians trapped in besieged areas, most of whom are besieged by the Syrian armed forces and some by opposition groups, as well as the dire situation of over 3 million people in hard-to-reach areas, and *deploring* the difficulties in providing, and the failure to provide, access for the humanitarian assistance to all civilians in need inside Syria,

Emphasizing the need to respect the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance and stressing the importance of such assistance being delivered on the basis of need, devoid of any political prejudices and aims, *commending* the efforts of the United Nations and all humanitarian and medical personnel in Syria and in neighbouring countries, and *condemning* all acts or threats of violence against United Nations staff and humanitarian actors, which have resulted in the death, injury and detention of many humanitarian personnel,

Expressing grave concern at the increasing number of refugees and internally displaced persons caused by the conflict in Syria, which has a destabilizing impact on the entire region, and *underscoring* its appreciation for the significant and admirable efforts that have been made by the countries of the region, notably Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt, to accommodate the more than 2.4 million refugees who have fled Syria as a result of the ongoing violence, while

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acknowledging the enormous political, socioeconomic and financial impact of the presence of large-scale populations in these countries, and *underscoring* the need for all parties to respect and maintain the security and civilian character of camps for refugees and internally displaced persons,

Welcoming the pledges totalling $2.5 billion at the Second International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria, hosted by Kuwait on 15 January 2014, and *expressing its appreciation* to Member States and regional and subregional organizations that have pledged to provide humanitarian assistance to people in need in all parts of Syria, including internally displaced persons, as well as to refugees in neighbouring host countries, and *calling on* all Member States to ensure the timely disbursement of pledges and continued support in line with growing humanitarian needs,

Calling on all parties to immediately end all violence which has led to human suffering in Syria, save Syria's rich societal mosaic and cultural heritage, and take appropriate steps to ensure the protection of Syria's World Heritage Sites,

Strongly condemning the increased terrorist attacks resulting in numerous casualties and destruction carried out by organizations and individuals associated with Al-Qaeda, its affiliates and other terrorist groups, and *reiterating* its call on all parties to commit to putting an end to terrorist acts perpetrated by such organizations and individuals, *while reaffirming* that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed,

Expressing its regret that its Presidential Statement of 2 October 2013 (S/PRST/2013/15) has not delivered as expected and has not yet translated into meaningful progress on the ground, and that humanitarian aid delivery continues to be impeded throughout Syria, while *condemning* all cases of denial of humanitarian access and *recalling* that arbitrary denial of humanitarian access and depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supply and access, can constitute a violation of international humanitarian law,

Emphasizing that the humanitarian situation will continue to deteriorate in the absence of a political solution to the crisis, *reiterating* its endorsement of the Geneva Communiqué of 30 June 2012 (Annex II of resolution 2118 (2113)) and *demanding* that all parties work towards the immediate and comprehensive implementation of the Geneva Communiqué aimed at bringing an immediate end to all violence, violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international law, and facilitating the Syrian-led political process launched in Monteux on 22 January 2014, leading to a transition that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people and enables them independently and democratically to determine their own future,

1. *Strongly condemns* the widespread violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by the Syrian authorities, as well as the human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law by armed groups, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as all grave violations and abuses committed against children in contravention of applicable international law, such as recruitment and use, killing and maiming, rape, attacks on schools and hospitals as well as arbitrary arrest, detention, torture, ill treatment and use as

human shields, as described in the United Nations Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict in Syria (S/2014/31);

2. *Demands* that all parties immediately put an end to all forms of violence, irrespective of where it comes from, cease and desist from all violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, and reaffirm their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and *stresses* that some of these violations may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity;

3. *Demands* that all parties immediately cease all attacks against civilians, as well as the indiscriminate employment of weapons in populated areas, including shelling and aerial bombardment, such as the use of barrel bombs, and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering, and *recalls* in this regard the obligation to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances, and further *recalls*, in particular, the obligation to distinguish between civilian populations and combatants, and the prohibition against indiscriminate attacks, and attacks against civilians and civilian objects as such;

4. *Demands* that all parties, in particular the Syrian authorities, fully implement the provisions of the 2 October 2013 Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2013/15) including through facilitating the expansion of humanitarian relief operations, in accordance with applicable provisions of international humanitarian law and the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance;

5. *Calls* upon all parties to immediately lift the sieges of populated areas, including in the Old City of Homs (Homs), Nubl and Zahra (Aleppo), Madamiyet Elsham (Rural Damascus), Yarmouk (Damascus), Eastern Ghouta (Rural Damascus), Darayya (Rural Damascus) and other locations, and *demands* that all parties allow the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance, cease depriving civilians of food and medicine indispensable to their survival, and enable the rapid, safe and unhindered evacuation of all civilians who wish to leave, and *underscores* the need for the parties to agree on humanitarian pauses, days of tranquillity, localized ceasefires and truces to allow humanitarian agencies safe and unhindered access to all affected areas in Syria, recalling that starvation of civilians as a method of combat is prohibited by international humanitarian law;

6. *Demands* that all parties, in particular the Syrian authorities, promptly allow rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access for United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners, including across conflict lines and across borders, in order to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches people in need through the most direct routes;

7. *Urges* all parties, in particular the Syrian authorities, to take all appropriate steps to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and all humanitarian actors engaged in humanitarian relief activities, to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to the affected people in Syria, including by promptly facilitating safe and unhindered humanitarian access to populations in need of assistance in all areas under their control, and *encourages* further cooperation between the United Nations, its specialized agencies and all parties

concerned, including Syrian civil society organizations, to facilitate access and the delivery of assistance in the entirety of the Syrian territory;

8. *Demands* that all parties respect the principle of medical neutrality and facilitate free passage to all areas for medical personnel, equipment, transport and supplies, including surgical items, and *recalls* that under international humanitarian law, the wounded and sick must receive, to the fullest extent practicable, and with the least possible delay, medical care and attention required by their condition and that medical and humanitarian personnel, facilities and transport must be respected and protected, and *expresses grave concern* in this regard at the removal of medical supplies from humanitarian shipments;

9. *Also demands* that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including members of ethnic, religious and confessional communities, and *stresses* that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect its population lies with the Syrian authorities;

10. *Further demands* that all parties demilitarize medical facilities, schools and other civilian facilities and avoid establishing military positions in populated areas and desist from attacks directed against civilian objects;

11. *Strongly condemns* the arbitrary detention and torture of civilians in Syria, notably in prisons and detention facilities, as well as the kidnappings, abductions and forced disappearances, and *demands* the immediate end of these practices and the release of all arbitrarily detained persons starting with women and children, as well as sick, wounded and elderly people and including United Nations personnel and journalists;

12. *Urges* all parties to take all appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel, those of its specialized agencies, and all other personnel engaged in humanitarian relief activities, without prejudice to their freedom of movement and access, *stresses* that the primary responsibility in this regard lies with the Syrian authorities and *further stresses* the need not to impede these efforts;

13. *Stresses* the need to end impunity for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, and *reaffirms* that those who have committed or are otherwise responsible for such violations and abuses in Syria must be brought to justice;

14. *Strongly condemns* the increased terrorist attacks resulting in numerous casualties and destruction carried out by organizations and individuals associated with Al-Qaeda, its affiliates and other terrorist groups, *urges* the opposition groups to maintain their rejection of these organizations and individuals which are responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law in opposition-held areas, *calls upon* the Syrian authorities and opposition groups to commit to combating and defeating organizations and individuals associated with Al-Qaeda, its affiliates and other terrorist groups, *demands* that all foreign fighters immediately withdraw from Syria, and *reaffirms* that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed;

15. *Emphasizes* that the humanitarian situation will continue to deteriorate in the absence of a political solution, *welcomes* in this regard the Geneva Conference on Syria launched in Monteux on 22 January 2014, and *demands* that all parties work towards the comprehensive implementation of the Geneva Communiqué of 30 June 2012 leading to a genuine political transition that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people and enables them independently and democratically to determine their own future, and *further stresses* that rapid progress on a political solution should include full participation by all groups and segments of Syrian society, including women, and represents the only sustainable opportunity to resolve the situation in Syria peacefully, and that the implementation of this resolution is key to meeting the humanitarian needs of the Syrian people;

16. *Urges* all Member States to contribute or increase their support to the United Nations humanitarian appeals to meet the spiralling needs of people affected by the crisis, and to provide this support in coordination with the relevant United Nations agencies, and to ensure that all pledges are honoured in full, and *further urges* all Member States, based on burden-sharing principles, to support the neighbouring host countries to enable them to respond to the growing humanitarian needs, including by providing direct support;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution by all parties in Syria, in particular paragraphs 2 through 12, in 30 days of its adoption and every 30 days thereafter, and upon receipt of the Secretary-General's report, *expresses* its intent to take further steps in the case of non-compliance with this resolution;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2140 (2014)

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 February 2014

Resolution 2140 (2014)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7119th meeting, on 26 February 2014

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 2014 (2011), 2051 (2012) and presidential statement of 15 February 2013,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen,

Commending the engagement of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in assisting the political transition in Yemen,

Welcoming the outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, signed by all political parties, and whose decisions provide a road map for a continued Yemeni led democratic transition underpinned by a commitment to democracy, good governance, rule of law, national reconciliation, and respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all the people of Yemen,

Commending those who have facilitated the outcome of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference through their constructive participation, in particular the leadership of President Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi,

Expressing concern at the ongoing political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges in Yemen, including the ongoing violence,

Recalling the listing of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and associated individuals on the Al-Qaida sanctions list established by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and *stressing* in this regard the need for robust implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of resolution 2083 as a significant tool in combating terrorist activity in Yemen,

Condemning all terrorist activities, attacks against civilians, oil, gas and electricity infrastructure and against the legitimate authorities, including those aimed at undermining the political process in Yemen,

Further condemning attacks against military and security facilities, in particular the attack on the Ministry of Defence on 5 December 2013 and the 13 February attack of the Ministry of Interior Prison, *stressing* the need for the

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Yemeni Government to efficiently continue reforms of the Armed Forces and in the security sector,

Reaffirming its resolution 2133 and *calling* upon all member states to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages,

Noting the formidable economic, security and social challenges confronting Yemen, which have left many Yemenis in acute need of humanitarian assistance, *reaffirming* its support to the Yemeni government to safeguard security, promote social and economic development, and put forward political, economic, and security reforms, and welcoming the work of the Mutual Accountability Framework Executive Bureau, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in their support to the Government of Yemen on economic reform,

Stressing that the best solution to the situation in Yemen is through a peaceful, inclusive, orderly and Yemeni-led political transition process that meets the legitimate demands and aspirations of the Yemeni people for peaceful change and meaningful political, economic and social reform, as set out in the GCC Initiative and Implementation Mechanism and the outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, *welcoming* Yemen's efforts to strengthen women's participation in political and public life, including through measures to ensure at least 30 per cent women candidates for national legislative elections and elected councils,

Further recalling its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012) on Children and Armed Conflict and its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) and 2122 (2013) on Women, Peace and Security,

Recognizing that the transition process requires turning the page from the presidency of Ali Abdullah Saleh, and welcoming the involvement and cooperation of all stakeholders in Yemen, including groups that were not party to the GCC Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism,

Reiterating the need for comprehensive, independent and impartial investigations consistent with international standards into alleged human rights violations and abuses in line with the outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, the GCC Initiative, and the Implementation Mechanism, to ensure full accountability,

Recognizing the importance of governance reforms to the political transition in Yemen, *noting* in this regard the proposals in the National Dialogue Conference's Good Governance Working Group report, including, among other things, prerequisites for candidates for Yemeni leadership positions and the disclosure of their financial assets,

Recalling its resolution 2117 (2013) and expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in Yemen arising from the illicit transfer, destabilising accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

Emphasizing the need for continued progress in the implementation of the GCC Initiative and Implementation Mechanism to avoid further deterioration of the humanitarian and security situation in Yemen,

Noting with appreciation the work of the United Nations country team and agencies in Yemen,

Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided by the Note of the President (S/2006/997),

Determining that the situation in Yemen constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the need for the full and timely implementation of the political transition following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the GCC Initiative and Implementation Mechanism, and in accordance with resolution 2014 (2011) and 2051 (2012), and with regard to the expectations of the Yemeni people;

Implementation of Political Transition

2. *Welcomes* the recent progress made in the political transition of Yemen and expresses strong support for completing the next steps of the transition, in line with the Implementation Mechanism, including:

(a) drafting a new constitution in Yemen;

(b) electoral reform including the drafting and adoption of a new electoral law consistent with the new Constitution;

(c) the holding of a referendum on the draft constitution, including suitable outreach;

(d) state structure reform to prepare Yemen for the transition from a unitary to a federal state; and

(e) timely general elections, after which the current term of President Hadi would end following the inauguration of the President elected under the new Constitution;

3. *Encourages* all constituencies in the country, including the youth movements, women's groups, in all regions in Yemen, to continue their active and constructive engagement in the political transition and to continue the spirit of consensus to implement the subsequent steps in the transition process and the recommendations of the National Dialogue Conference, and calls upon the Hiraak Southern movement, the Houthi movement and others to constructively partake and to reject the use of violence to achieve political aims;

4. *Welcomes* the Yemeni Government's plan to introduce an Asset Recovery Law, and supports international cooperation on this, including through the Deauville initiative;

5. *Expresses concern* over use of the media to incite violence and frustrate the legitimate aspirations for peaceful change of the people of Yemen;

6. *Looks forward* to steps by the Government of Yemen, towards the implementation of Republican Decree No. 140 of 2012, which establishes a committee to investigate allegations of violations of human rights in 2011 and which

states that investigations shall be transparent and independent and adhere to international standards, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 19/29, and invites the Government of Yemen to provide soon a time frame for the early appointment of members of that committee;

7. *Expresses* its concern that children continue to be recruited and used in violation of applicable international law by armed groups, and the Yemeni Government forces, and calls for continued national efforts to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children, including through the signing and implementation by the Yemeni Government of the action plan to halt and prevent the recruitment and use of children in the government forces of Yemen, in line with the Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011), and *urges* armed groups to allow the United Nations personnel safe and unhindered access to territories under their control for monitoring and reporting purposes;

8. *Also looks forward* to the early adoption of a law on transitional justice and national reconciliation that, while taking into account the recommendations of the National Dialogue Conference, is in accordance with the international obligations and commitments of Yemen and following best practices as appropriate;

9. *Calls* on all parties to comply with their obligations under international law including applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law;

Further Measures

10. *Emphasizes* that the transition agreed upon by the parties to the GCC Initiative and Implementation Mechanism Agreement has not yet been fully achieved and *calls* upon all Yemenis to fully respect the implementation of the political transition and adhere to the values of the Implementation Mechanism Agreement;

11. *Decides* that all Member States shall, for an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption of this resolution, freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 19 below, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and *decides further* that all Member States shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities designated by the Committee;

12. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 11 above do not apply to funds, other financial assets or economic resources that have been determined by relevant Member States:

(a) To be necessary for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services in accordance with national laws, or fees or service charges, in accordance with national laws, for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds, other financial assets and economic resources, after notification by the relevant State to the Committee of the intention to authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds,

other financial assets or economic resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such notification;

(b) To be necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant State or Member States to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee;

(c) To be the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment, in which case the funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be used to satisfy that lien or judgment provided that the lien or judgment was entered into prior to the date of the present resolution, is not for the benefit of a person or entity designated by the Committee, and has been notified by the relevant State or Member States to the Committee;

13. *Decides* that Member States may permit the addition to the accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 11 above of interests or other earnings due on those accounts or payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the provisions of this resolution, provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments continue to be subject to these provisions and are frozen;

14. *Decides* that the measures in paragraph 11 above shall not prevent a designated person or entity from making payment due under a contract entered into prior to the listing of such a person or entity, provided that the relevant States have determined that the payment is not directly or indirectly received by a person or entity designated pursuant to paragraph 11 above, and after notification by the relevant States to the Committee of the intention to make or receive such payments or to authorize, where appropriate, the unfreezing of funds, other financial assets or economic resources for this purpose, 10 working days prior to such authorization;

Travel ban

15. *Decides* that, for an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 19 below, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;

16. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 15 above shall not apply:

(a) Where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation;

(b) Where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process;

(c) Where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that an exemption would further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in Yemen; and

(d) Where a State determines on a case-by-case basis that such entry or transit is required to advance peace and stability in Yemen and the States subsequently notifies the Committee within forty-eight hours after making such a determination;

Designation Criteria

17. *Decides* that the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 shall apply to individuals or entities designated by the Committee as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen;

18. *Underscores* that such acts as described in paragraph 17 above may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Obstructing or undermining the successful completion of the political transition, as outlined in the GCC Initiative and Implementation Mechanism Agreement;

(b) Impeding the implementation of the outcomes of the final report of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference through violence, or attacks on essential infrastructure; or

(c) Planning, directing, or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Yemen;

Sanctions Committee

19. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council (herein "the Committee"), to undertake to following tasks:

(a) To monitor implementation of the measures imposed in paragraph 11 and 15 above with a view to strengthening, facilitating and improving implementation of these measures by Member States;

(b) To seek and review information regarding those individuals and entities who may be engaging in the acts described in paragraph 17 and 18 above;

(c) To designate individuals and entities to be subject to the measures imposed in paragraphs 11 and 15 above;

(d) To establish such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed above;

(e) To report within 60 days to the Security Council on its work and thereafter to report as deemed necessary by the Committee;

(f) To encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested Member States, in particular those in the region, including by inviting representatives of such States to meet with the Committee to discuss implementation of the measures;

(g) To seek from all States whatever information it may consider useful regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed;

(h) To examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures contained in paragraphs 11 and 15;

20. *Directs* the Committee to cooperate with other relevant Security Council Sanctions Committees, in particular the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and Associated Individuals and Entities;

Reporting

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to create for an initial period of 13 months, in consultation with the Committee, and to make the necessary financial and security arrangements to support the work of the Panel, a group of up to four experts ("Panel of Experts"), under the direction of the Committee to carry out the following tasks:

(a) Assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in this resolution, including through providing the Committee at any time with information relevant to the potential designation at a later stage of individuals and entities who may be engaging in the activities described in paragraph 17 and 18 above;

(b) Gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organisations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in this resolution, in particular incidents of undermining the political transition;

(c) Provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an update no later than 25 June 2014, an interim report by 25 September 2014, and a final report no later than 25 February 2015; and

(d) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals subject to measures imposed pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of this resolution, including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly-available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

22. *Directs* the Panel to cooperate with other relevant expert groups established by the Security Council to support the work of its Sanctions Committees, in particular the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by resolution 1526 (2004);

23. *Urges* all parties and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of experts and further urges all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of experts and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel of experts to execute its mandate;

Commitment to Review

24. *Affirms* that it shall keep the situation in Yemen under continuous review and that it shall be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in this resolution, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at any time in light of developments;

Economic Reform and Development Assistance to Support the Transition

25. *Calls* upon donors and regional organisations to fully disburse the pledges made at the Riyadh Donor conference in September 2012 to fund the priorities set out in the Mutual Accountability Framework agreed in Riyadh; and encourages donors with undisbursed pledges to work closely with the Executive Bureau to identify priority projects for support, taking into account the security conditions on the ground;

26. *Emphasizes* the importance of Government of National Unity taking action to implement the urgent policy reforms set out in the Mutual Accountability Framework; and encourages donors to provide technical assistance to help drive forward these reforms, including through the Executive Bureau;

27. *Expresses* its concern over reported serious human rights abuses and violence against civilians in both the Northern and Southern Governorates, including Al Dhale'e Governorate, *urges* all parties involved to end the conflicts and comply with their obligations under applicable international humanitarian and human rights law, and *stresses* the need for parties to take all required measures to avoid civilian casualties, respect and protect the civilian population;

28. *Encourages* the international community to continue providing humanitarian assistance to Yemen and *calls* for the full funding of the 2014 Strategic Response Plan for Yemen, and in this regard requests all parties in Yemen to facilitate safe and unhindered humanitarian access to ensure the delivery of assistance to all populations in need and *calls* on all parties to take necessary steps to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and of the United Nations and its associated personnel and their assets;

29. *Condemns* the growing number of attacks carried out or sponsored by Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula, and expresses its determination to address this threat in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law including applicable human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, and in this regard, through the Al-Qaida sanctions regime administered by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and *reiterates its readiness*, under the above-mentioned regime, to sanction further individuals, groups, undertakings and entities who do not cut off all ties to Al-Qaida and associated groups;

30. *Calls for* continued national efforts to address the threat posed by all weapons, including explosive weapons and small arms and light weapons, to stability and security in Yemen, including inter alia through ensuring the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and explosive weapons, and the collection and/or destruction of explosive remnants of war and surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition, and *further stresses* the importance of incorporating such elements into security sector reform;

31. *Acknowledges* the serious economic, political and security obstacles facing refugees and internally displaced persons in Yemen who wish to return to their homes after years of conflict, and *supports* and encourages the efforts of the Government of Yemen and the international community to facilitate their return;

United Nations involvement

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his good offices role, *notes* with appreciation the work Special Adviser, Jamal Benomar, *stresses* the importance of their close co-ordination with international partners, including the GCC, Group of Ambassadors, and other actors, in order to contribute to the successful transition, and in this regard *further* requests the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate assistance from the international community in support of the transition;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report on developments in Yemen, including on the implementation of the outcome of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference every 60 days;

34. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2141 (2014)

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 March 2014

Resolution 2141 (2014)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7126th meeting, on 5 March 2014

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolutions 825 (1993), 1540 (2004), 1695 (2006), 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 1887 (2009), 1928 (2010), 1985 (2011), 2050 (2012), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), as well as the statements of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41), 13 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/7), and 16 April 2012 (S/PRST/2012/13),

Recalling the creation, pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009), of a Panel of Experts, under the direction of the Committee, to carry out the tasks provided for by that paragraph,

Recalling the interim report by the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009) and the 3 March 2014 final report (S/2014/147) by the Panel,

Recalling the methodological standards for reports of sanctions monitoring mechanisms contained in the Report of the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions (S/2006/997),

Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided by the Note of the President (S/2006/997),

Emphasizing, in that regard, the importance of credible, fact-based, independent assessments, analysis, and recommendations, in accordance with the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009),

Determining that proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend until 5 April 2015 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009) and modified in paragraph 29 of resolution 2094 (2013), *expresses* its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 5 March 2015, and

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requests the Secretary General to take the necessary administrative measures to this effect;

2. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide to the Committee no later than 5 August 2014 a midterm report on its work, and *further requests* that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Panel of Experts submit to the Council its midterm report by 5 September 2014, and *requests* also a final report to the Committee no later than 5 February 2015 with its findings and recommendations, and *further requests* that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Panel of Experts submit to the Council its final report no later than 5 March 2015;

3. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide to the Committee a planned program of work no later than thirty days after the Panel's re-appointment, *encourages* the Committee to engage in regular discussions about this program of work and to engage regularly with the Panel about its work, and further *requests* the Panel of Experts to provide to the Committee any updates to this program of work;

4. *Expresses* its intent to continue to follow the work of the Panel;

5. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1718 (2006), resolution 1874 (2009), resolution 2087 (2013) and resolution 2094 (2013);

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2142 (2014)

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 March 2014

Resolution 2142 (2014)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7127th meeting, on 5 March 2014

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous statements and resolutions on the situation in Somalia, in particular its resolutions 2036 (2012), 2093 (2013), and 2111 (2013),

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia,

Noting the Federal Government of Somalia's 6 February 2014 letter to the Security Council, *welcoming* the new information it provides as well as noting its shortcomings, *further noting* the National Security Adviser to the Federal Government of Somalia's 20 February letter to the Chair of the Committee, and *encouraging* it to continue to submit appropriately detailed information to the Security Council,

Welcoming the measures taken by the Federal Government of Somalia to manage better its weapons and ammunition, and *looking forward* to the Federal Government of Somalia taking further steps to improve its weapons management further,

Underlining the imperative need for the Federal Government of Somalia to improve its compliance with its requirements under the partial suspension of the arms embargo,

Taking note of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group's (SEMG) 6 February 2014 report on compliance by the Federal Government of Somalia with its requirements under the terms of the partial suspension of the arms embargo on the Federal Government of Somalia,

Condemning flows of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia in violation of the arms embargo on Somalia, as well as the destabilizing accumulation and misuse of such weapons, as a serious threat to peace and stability in the region,

Expressing serious concern that the requirements under the suspension of the arms embargo as set out in resolution 2093 (2013) and 2111 (2013) have not been fully met,

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Noting with concern the SEMG's reports of diversions of arms and ammunition, including to Al-Shabaab, which has been cited as a potential recipient of diverted arms and ammunition, and *further noting* that, pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1844 (2008), all Member States are required to take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of weapons and military equipment to designated individuals and entities, which includes Al-Shabaab,

Stressing that any decision to continue or end the partial suspension of the arms embargo on the Federal Government of Somalia will be taken in the light of the thoroughness of the Federal Government of Somalia's implementation of its requirements as set out in this and other relevant Security Council resolutions,

Noting the request of the Federal Government of Somalia for assistance in weapons management, and *encouraging* relevant international actors, including the United Nations, to support the Federal Government of Somalia in managing weapons and military equipment in an effective manner,

Reiterating the need for all Member States to respect and implement, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, their obligations with respect to preventing unauthorized deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia and to prevent the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia in violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Recalling the Informal Working Group on General issues of Sanctions report (S/2006/997) on best practices and methods, including paragraphs 21, 22 and 23 that discuss possible steps for clarifying methodological standards for monitoring mechanisms,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the arms embargo on Somalia, imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) and modified by paragraphs 33 to 38 of resolution 2093 (2013) and paragraphs 4 to 17 of resolution 2111 (2013);

2. *Decides* that until 25 October 2014 the arms embargo on Somalia shall not apply to deliveries of weapons, ammunition or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training, intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, to provide security for the Somali people, except in relation to deliveries of the items set out in the annex of resolution 2111 (2013);

3. *Decides* that the Federal Government of Somalia has the primary responsibility to notify the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) (the Committee) for its information at least five days in advance of any deliveries of weapons, ammunition or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training to its Security Forces, as permitted in paragraph 2 of this resolution, as well as for the exemption procedure for those items set out in the annex of resolution 2111 (2013), as provided for by paragraph 7 of resolution 2111 (2013);

4. *Decides* that the Member State, international, regional or subregional organisation delivering assistance may, in the alternative, make the notification referred to in paragraph 3 in consultation with the Federal Government of Somalia;

5. *Decides* that all such notifications concerning the provision of weapons or military equipment to the Committee shall include: details of the manufacturer and supplier of the arms and ammunition, a description of the arms and ammunition including the type, calibre and quantity, proposed date and place of delivery, and all relevant information concerning the intended destination unit in the Somali National Security Forces, or the intended place of storage;

6. *Further decides* that, no later than 30 days after the delivery of arms or ammunition, the Federal Government of Somalia shall submit to the Committee a written confirmation of the completion of the delivery, including the serial numbers for the arms and ammunition delivered, shipping information, bill of lading, cargo manifests or packing lists, and the specific place of storage, and *recognizes* the value of the supplying Member State, international, regional or subregional organization doing the same, in cooperation with the Federal Government of Somalia;

7. *Further decides* that within five days of the distribution of imported arms or ammunition, the Federal Government of Somalia shall inform the Committee in writing of the destination unit in the Somali National Security Forces or the place of storage;

8. *Reiterates* that weapons or military equipment sold or supplied solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia may not be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any individual or entity not in the service of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and *underlines* the responsibility of the Federal Government of Somalia to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles;

9. *Requests* the Federal Government of Somalia to report to the Security Council by 13 June 2014 and again by 13 September 2014 on:

(a) The structure, strength and composition (including the status of allied militia) of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, including the names of current commanders, the locations of the headquarters, and the status of militias;

(b) The infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, including details of all available armouries and storerooms, their location, storage capacity, staffing capacity, arms and ammunition management systems and status of use;

(c) The procedures and codes of conduct in place for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and on training needs in this regard, including procedures for receipt, verification and recording of weapons imports through any Federal Government controlled port of entry, procedures for the transport of weapons and ammunition with the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and the current systems of logging and auditing in the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide options and recommendations, within 30 days, on United Nations (including UNSOM) and other technical assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia in:

(a) Complying with its requirements as set out in paragraphs 3 to 7 of this resolution and with the requests set out in paragraph 9 of this resolution;

(b) Assisting in improving its capacities in the safe and transparent storage, distribution and management of weapons and military equipment, including in monitoring and verification;

11. *Urges* the Federal Government of Somalia, all other parties and States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations, including AMISOM, to ensure cooperation with the Monitoring Group, and ensure the safety of the members of the Monitoring Group, unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Monitoring Group deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

12. *Requests* the SEMG to provide the Federal Government of Somalia feedback on its reporting to the Committee and to keep the Security Council regularly informed on compliance by the Federal Government of Somalia with this and other relevant Council resolutions;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2143 (2014)

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 March 2014

Resolution 2143 (2014)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7129th meeting, on 7 March 2014

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, 1379 (2001) of 20 November 2001, 1460 (2003) of 30 January 2003, 1539 (2004) of 22 April 2004, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012, and the Statements of its President on 24 July 2006 (S/PRST/2006/33), 28 November 2006 (S/PRST/2006/48), 12 February 2008 (S/PRST/2008/6), 17 July 2008 (S/PRST/2008/28), 29 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/9), 16 June 2010 (S/PRST/2010/10) and 17 June 2013 (S/PRST/2013/8), which contribute to a comprehensive framework for addressing the protection of children affected by armed conflict,

Acknowledging that its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012) and the Statements of its President on children and armed conflict have generated progress in preventing and responding to violations and abuses committed against children, in particular in the demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of thousands of children, the signing of action plans between parties to armed conflict and the United Nations and the delisting of parties to conflict from the Annexes to the Secretary-General's annual report,

Remaining however deeply concerned over the lack of progress on the ground in some situations of concern, where parties to conflict continue to violate with impunity the relevant provisions of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict,

Recalling that all parties to armed conflict must comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international law for the protection of children in armed conflict, including those contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of Children in armed conflict, as well as the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977,

Noting that Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes the right of the child to education and sets forth obligations for State parties to the Convention, with a view to progressively achieving this right on the basis of equal opportunity,

Please recycle

Expressing deep concern about the military use of schools by armed forces and non-State armed groups in contravention of applicable international law, including those involving their use as military barracks, weapons storage facilities, command centres, detention and interrogation sites and firing and observation positions,

Expressing further concern regarding the high number of children that are being killed and maimed in conflict and post-conflict situations by landmines, explosive remnants of war, improvised explosive devices and other unexploded ordnance,

Convinced that the protection of children in armed conflict should be an important aspect of any comprehensive strategy to resolve conflict and build peace,

Recalling the responsibility of all Member States to comply with their respective obligations to end impunity and to investigate and prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children; and *noting* that the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern committed against children has been strengthened through the work on and prosecution of these crimes by the International Criminal Court, ad hoc and mixed tribunals and specialized chambers in national tribunals,

Acknowledging the adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty and noting that in line with the provisions in Article 7(4) of the Treaty exporting States Parties shall take into account the risk of covered conventional arms or items being used to commit or facilitate serious acts of violence against children,

Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this connection, its commitment to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on children,

Stressing the primary role of Governments in providing protection and relief to all children affected by armed conflict, *recognizing* the importance of strengthening national capacities in this regard and *reiterating* that all action undertaken by United Nations entities within the framework of the monitoring and reporting mechanism must be designed to support and supplement, as appropriate, the protection and rehabilitation roles of national Governments,

Recognizing further that capacity-building for the protection of children affected by armed conflict is a process that must begin from the earliest days of international engagement,

Emphasizing the vital role of the United Nations, in consultations with international partners, to support national authorities in consolidating peace and in developing strategies for peacebuilding priorities as well as to ensure that these strategies strengthen coherence between political, security, human rights, development and rule of law activities,

Recognizing the crucial role of child protection advisers in mainstreaming child protection and leading monitoring, prevention and reporting efforts in relevant United Nations peacekeeping missions, political missions and peacebuilding offices in accordance with their mandate, including advice for and close cooperation and coordination between the missions, UNICEF and specialized NGOs for child demobilization and integration and prevention of recruitment,

Underlining the importance of providing military, police and civilian peacekeepers with adequate predeployment and in-mission training on mission-specific child protection issues and on appropriate comprehensive prevention and protection responses,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of relevant regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the protection of children affected by armed conflict and commending in this regard the declaration signed on 17 September 2013 between the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Peace and Security Department of the African Union Commission, in order to mainstream protection mechanisms in all peace and security activities of the African Union, in close partnership with UNICEF, as well as the EU Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict, including its Checklist for the integration of the protection of children affected by armed conflict into EU Common Security and Defense Policy operations and the development by NATO, in close collaboration with the DPKO and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, of training courses and military guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict,

1. *Strongly condemns* all violations of applicable international law involving the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict, as well as their re-recruitment, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abductions, attacks against schools or hospitals and denial of humanitarian access by parties to armed conflict and all other violations of international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, committed against children in situations of armed conflict and *demands* that all relevant parties immediately put an end to such practices and take special measures to protect children;

2. *Calls on* Member States to devise ways, in close consultations with the United Nations country-level task force on monitoring and reporting and United Nations country teams, to facilitate the development and implementation of time-bound action plans, and the review and monitoring by the United Nations country-level task force of obligations and commitments relating to the protection of children affected by armed conflict;

3. *Reiterates* the value of interministerial committees as a successful framework for partnership with concerned Governments to discuss and follow-up on child protection commitments and *encourages* these Governments with the support of the United Nations to utilize these committees to foster action plan implementation;

4. *Stresses* the importance of regular and timely consideration of violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict, including through incorporating, where appropriate, a children and armed conflict dimension in the terms of reference of Security Council field visits, and *invites* its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict to make full use of its toolkit (S/2006/724) in light of ongoing discussions on enhancing compliance, and in this regard to continue considering the issue of persistent perpetrators and action plan implementation;

5. *Recalls* the fact that the conscription or enlistment of children under the age of 15 or using them to participate actively in hostilities in both international and non-international armed conflict constitutes a war crime under the Rome Statute of

the International Criminal Court, and *notes* that the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict requires State parties to set a minimum age of 18 for compulsory recruitment and participation in hostilities and to raise the minimum age for voluntary recruitment from that set out in article 38, paragraph 3, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to take all feasible measures to ensure that members of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not take a direct part in hostilities;

6. *Welcomes in this context* the campaign "Children, Not Soldiers" initiated by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and UNICEF, in collaboration with other United Nations partners, with a view to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children by Government armed forces in conflict by 2016;

7. *Urges* in this regard concerned Governments to undertake all efforts in order to ensure that no children are in their ranks in conflict, in particular through the development and implementation of time-bound action plans; *calls* on Member States, all relevant United Nations entities, NGOs and the donor community to support in their various capacities the campaign "Children, Not Soldiers", recognizing that its goal can only be attained through partnership and active involvement of all;

8. *Invites* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to inform the Security Council about the campaign "Children, Not Soldiers", including about process and progress in delisting concerned parties;

9. *Further urges* Member States, United Nations entities and other parties concerned to ensure that child protection provisions, including those relating to the release and reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups, are integrated into all peace negotiations and peace agreements;

10. *Reiterates* the Security Council's readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures against persistent perpetrators of violations and abuses committed against children, taking into account the relevant provisions of its resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012) and to consider including provisions pertaining to parties to armed conflict that engage in activities in violation of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflicts, when establishing, modifying or renewing the mandate of relevant sanctions regimes;

11. *Stresses* the need to exclude genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children from amnesty laws and other similar provisions and *strongly encourages* concerned States to establish a vetting mechanism to ensure that those responsible for such crimes are not included in the ranks of the army or other security forces;

12. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to investigate and prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children and *highlights* in this regard the contribution of the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the principle of complementarity to national criminal jurisdictions as set out in the Rome Statute;

13. *Urges* concerned Member States, when undertaking security sector reforms, to mainstream child protection, such as the establishment of child protection units in national security forces and of effective age assessment mechanisms to prevent underage recruitment *while stressing* in this regard the importance of ensuring universal birth registration, including late birth registration;

14. *Urges further* all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities, as well as financial institutions to support, as appropriate, bearing in mind national ownership, the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions and local civil society networks for advocacy, protection and rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict as well as national accountability mechanisms, including building investigative and prosecutorial capacities and the adoption of legislation criminalizing violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict;

15. *Reiterates its request* to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to pursue efforts to coalesce the donor community in order to address funding gaps, and encourages bilateral, regional and international partners to provide financial and capacity-building support in this regard, including for education during the conflict and post-conflict periods;

16. *Recalls* the importance of ensuring that children continue to have access to basic services during the conflict and post-conflict periods, including, inter alia, education and health care;

17. *Reiterates its deep concern* about attacks as well as threats of attacks in contravention of applicable international law against schools and/or hospitals, and protected persons in relation to them as well as the closure of schools and hospitals in situations of armed conflict as a result of attacks and threats of attacks and *urges* all parties to armed conflict to refrain from actions that impede children's access to education and to health services;

18. *Expresses deep concern* at the military use of schools in contravention of applicable international law, recognizing that such use may render schools legitimate targets of attack, thus endangering children's and teachers' safety as well as children's education and in this regard:

(a) *Urges* all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian character of schools in accordance with international humanitarian law;

(b) *Encourages* Member States to consider concrete measures to deter the use of schools by armed forces and armed non-State groups in contravention of applicable international law;

(c) *Urges* Member States to ensure that attacks on schools in contravention of international humanitarian law are investigated and those responsible duly prosecuted;

(d) *Calls upon* United Nations country-level task forces to enhance the monitoring and reporting on the military use of schools;

19. *Recalls* the obligations of all parties to an armed conflict, in accordance with international humanitarian law, to ensure that the wounded and sick, including children, receive, to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention required by their condition, and to respect and protect

medical and health personnel, facilities, transports and activities in accordance with international humanitarian law;

20. *Recommends* that Member States include child protection in military training and standard operating procedures, as well as in military guidance as appropriate; *recommends further* that United Nations entities and United Nations peacekeeping troop and police-contributing countries undertake targeted and operational trainings for the preparation of United Nations mission personnel including troop and police contingents on their contribution in preventing violations against children so as to give all mission personnel the ability to effectively recognize, report and respond to violations and abuses committed against children and to successfully support child protection activities for better implementation of their respective mandates;

21. *Urges* all United Nations entities, including peacekeeping missions, political missions, peacebuilding offices, United Nations offices, agencies, funds and programmes to give full attention to violations against children in the application of the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces;

22. *Urges also* Member States, United Nations entities, including the Peacebuilding Commission and other parties concerned to ensure that post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning, programmes and strategies give due priority to issues concerning children affected by armed conflict;

23. *Urges* relevant United Nations entities to continue to take concrete steps to reduce the impact of mines, unexploded ordnance and cluster munition and explosive remnants of war on children by prioritizing mine clearance, risk education and risk reduction activities;

24. *Decides* to continue the inclusion of specific provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of all relevant United Nations peacekeeping operations and political missions, encourages deployment of child protection advisers to such missions, and calls upon the Secretary-General to ensure that the need for and the number and roles of such advisers are systematically assessed during the preparation and renewal of each United Nations peacekeeping operation and political mission and *encourages* DPKO and DPA to take into account child protection when briefing the Council on country-specific situations;

25. *Encourages* pertinent regional and subregional organizations and arrangements to help address the widespread impact of armed conflict on children, *invites* them to continue the mainstreaming of child protection into their advocacy, policies, programmes and mission planning, the development and expansion of guidelines to protect children affected by armed conflict as well as the training of personnel and the inclusion of child protection staff in their peacekeeping and field operations, and *reiterates* its call for the establishment of child protection mechanisms within their secretariats, including through the appointment of child protection focal points;

26. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that in all his reports on country-specific situations the matter of children and armed conflict is included as a specific aspect of the report;

27. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.